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Secrets. IX-27—100,000—31-5-52.

HOME. (~~195~~ 1948) Department.

MS SERIES.

P 14(E)

G.O. No. 2641.

Dated 12-7-48.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Jails- Legislative Assembly- Budget Notes for 1948-49
P

Papers Recorded.

Home Department

Budget 1948-49-Demand XIII, 28.a.Jails and Convict Settlements - Notice of cut motions.

Demand XIII-JAILS - Rs. 70,28,100.

264 (177) B.POCKER SAHIB BAHADUR,-
(178) P.P.HASSAN KOYA SAHIB BAHADUR,-
(35) P.K.MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR,-
(36) K.M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR,-
(229) SRI K.T.KOSALARAMA NADAR,-
(338) SRI V.RAGHAVAYYA,-
(473) SRI R.V.SWAMINATHAN,-
(491-A) SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO,-
(546) BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN,-
(625) SRI. S. NAGAPPA ,-
(706) Dr S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR:- Rs

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 70,28,100 for Jails by 100
(To discuss policy)

PP.151-164 of the Detailed Budget Estimates.

265 (758) ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:-

-do- To reduce the allotment of Rs. 70,28,100 for Jails. by 100
(To discuss about Jail Admn.)

267. (759-E) SRI K. KOTI REDDI:-

-do- To reduce the allotment of Rs. 70,28,100 for Jails by 100

(To point out the need for reform of prisons with a view to make them less costly and more useful.)

General Policy.

With reference to the cut motions above, it is submitted that it is not known what new policies and administration of Jails the Hon'ble the members want to urge.

2. The policy of the Government with regard to the administration of jails is to reform the convicts so that when they are released from the jails they may become good citizens and lead a peaceful and industrious life. Adult convicts are segregated from adolesents and children, male convicts from female convicts and habituals from casuals. There are for instance separate jails for habituals and for casuals, a special jail for Women, a Borstal School for adolesents and Certified schools for children.

3. Prison labour & Industries:

The main object of prison labour is the reformation of the prisoners and hence purposeless and non-productive forms of labour should be avoided and all jail labour is divided into three main clauses viz., hard, medium and light and the prisoner is allotted the appropriate class of labour on the advice of the medical officer. Prisoners are taught industries like carpentry, tailoring, weaving dyeing, building smithy leather work, book binding and paper-making which would be useful to them after their release. As far as possible prisoners are given work according to what they have been doing outside the jail. Not exceeding 10 per cent of them are

P.T.O.

are however employed as prison servants (i.e. cooks, barbers, water-carriers and scavengers). The female prisoners in the Penitentiary are given grinding of cholam or ragi. Educated female prisoners are given stitching work. Experiments for manufacture of Phenyle and ink are being carried on in the Penitentiary and the C.J., Coimbatore for supply of phenyle and ink to Government departments. Jail labour is also hired out for the Cinchona Department in the C.J.Coimbatore and the Govt. press in the Penitentiary. It was in August 1947 that jail labour should be hired out for Government works with proper escort and guard and that the Public Works and other Departments should be asked to employ jail labour to the greatest possible extent. It has also been ordered that small industries like hand-paper making, making of covers and envelopes, coir-making etc., should be started in jails where there are short-term prisoners. If a prisoner wants change of labour, it is always open to him to make a representation to the Supdt. to get labour changed... As an inducement for excess out-turn of work the prisoners are allowed gratuity.

4. Medical and Sanitary arrangements:

The best medical and sanitary arrangements are available in jails. There is a hospital attached to every Central Jail. Every Central Jail has a medical officer with Sub-Asst. Surgeons and compounders to assist him. Prisoners suffereing from pulmonary tuberculosis are being sent to the Government Wellesley Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Bellary. Prisoners suffering from Leprosy are segregated in the leper annexes in the Central Jails at Salem and Trichinopoly Mental defectives who are in jails, and Borstal Schools and Criminal lunatics whose detention is ordered under section 30 of the Prisoners Act, 1900 or section 466 or 471 Cr.P.C. are detained in the Mental Jail, Cuddalore.

5.Food:

The prisoners are given food in accordance with the scales prescribed for each class of prisoners - Vegetarian or non-vegetarian, labouring or non-labouring, convicted or under-trial. The Government have revised from time to time the ration issued to prisoners so as to be in accord with that in (issued to civil population. On many Jails all the requirements) vegetables are raised in the jail itself without resorting to outside supply. Dairies are also maintained in some of the jails.

6. Classification and Privileges:

Ordinary prisoners are now divided into two classes namely, Class I and class II according to social standing and mode of life. Political prisoners are classified into one separate class Viz. special class. The privileges of class I prisoners correspond to those of the previous B class prisoners while the privileges of class II prisoners corresponds to the previous C class prisoners. The following concessions are allowed to class I and Class II prisoners:-

(a) Diet:

Class I prisoners are supplied with diet on the same scale allowed to the previous B class prisoners. They are allowed to buy fruits and supplement their food with articles which have food value such as biscuits, cocoa and ovaltine at their own cost. Class II prisoners are allowed the diet supplied to the previous C Class prisoners.

cont.

(b) Clothing and bedding:

Class I prisoners are permitted to use their own bedding and are allowed to have their own dress except while working in factories.

(c) Toilet:

Class I prisoners are allowed the use of soap hair oil and unction oil at their own cost. This privilege is extended to such of the class II prisoners as have by their conduct and behaviour in jails proved themselved deserving of this amenity. The question of supplying unction oil and 'Boonthikai' or 'Ilupa Punnaku' to all prisoners at Government cost is separately under consideration.

(d) Interviews and letters:

Class II prisoners are allowed interviews once a fortnight and two letters a month, instead of one letter and one interview once in two months previously allowed to C class prisoners. Class I prisoners are allowed interviews once in a fortnight and receive and write letter once in a week.

(e) News papers and periodicals:

Class I prisoners are allowed to purchase newspapers and periodicals at their own cost and are allowed to bring books from outside the jail on condition that the newspapers etc., are censored at the gate.

The special class prisoners consist of prisoners who are convited of an offence in connection with any movement declared to be a political movement by the Govt. so long as such declaration is in force. No movement has so far been declared to be a political movement.

The special class prisoners are allowed the following concessions:

(a) Diet:

In the matter of food they should have the same privileges as those allowed to Class I prisoners and they should be permitted to supplement their food at their own cost upto a limit of Rs.15/- a month.

(b) Dress:

They should be allowed to wear their own clothes and prisoners unable to secure their own clothing are provided with clothing allowed to class I prisoners.

(c) Newspapers and periodicals:

They are allowed facilities as are enjoyed by the Class I prisoners in regard to newspapers library ea facilities and books with the additional privilege of having 12 books at a time against 6 books allowed to class I prisoners.

(d) Toilet:

They are allowed at Government cost oil for bathing, cocoanut oil for toilet, soap for washing clothes and for toilet, tooth paste and brush.

P.T.O

(e) Furniture:

They are provided at Government cost with an easy canvas chair, a sitting chair, a cot and a mattress.

(f) Games:

They are allowed to have walks inside the jail morning and evening and are provided with materials for playing badminton, tennis and football at Government cost.

7. Education of convicts:

Educational facilities are provided in jails for such convicted prisoners as are capable of being benefited by them. There is an elementary school in each Central Jail with qualified teachers. Every jail is equipped with a library There are over 13,000 books in the jail libraries. Periodicals in the regional languages of the province are also supplied. Lights for reading are allowed till 9-30 p.m. in the night to simple imprisonment prisoners and other educated prisoners as are considered by the Supdt. to be fit to receive this concession. A proposal to supply daily newspapers in the regional languages is also under consideration. About 70% of the prisoners who go out from jails are literate while only 30% of them are literate on admission to jails.

8. Religious and moral lectures.

Religious and moral lectures are allowed to all convicts on condition that no proselytizing is carried on under the cloak of moral and religious instruction and that the lecturers confine their attention to prisoners of their own faith.

9. After care of prisoners.

A Discharge Prisoners Aid Society has been established in Madras for the after care of the discharged prisoners, and branch societies exist in the districts in which important jails are located. The Hony. Secy. and the Agent of the Society has free access to all prisoners whose sentences are about to expire with a view to decide the assistance if any, required in each case. Out of 49,143 prisoners and inmates discharged during the year 1946, 2999 were helped and in 1,017 cases probation officers were appointed. The Govt. give an annual grant of Rs.5000/- per annum to the society.

10. Jail Visitors:

In addition to ex-officio visitors who are appointed from the Magisterial, Judicial, Medical, Health and industries Depts., prominent members of the public are also appointed as non-official visitors for each jail. The non-official visitors are usually those who are members of the D.P.A. Society and have evinced some interest in the welfare of prisoners. Members of the Legislature are also appointed as special visitors to the jails. It is the duty of the visitor to satisfy himself that the law and rules regulating the management of prisoners and prisons are duly carried out in jails, to visit all parts of the jails, to see all prisoners, to hear and enquire into any complaint that any prisoners may make to him

11. Borstal Schools:

There is at present only one Borstal School in the Province at Palamcottah. Previously there were two schools one at Palamcottah and one at Tanjore. The question of re-~~opeing~~ opening the Borstal School, Tanjore when the

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~~the~~ buildings are vacated by the Junior Certified School now accommodated in the Borstal School buildings is separatley under consideration. There has been no change in the system of education and industrial training given in the Borstal School. Physical training, scout craft, first aid and ambulance religious and moral instruction and re-creation form an integral part of the ~~training~~training given Elementary education is given up to VII standard. The chief industries taught in the school are weaving, tailoring, carpentry, blacksmithy, masonry, book-binding agriculture, hand-made paper making and band, The boys are selected for the various industries according to their aptitude so that they may follow after their discharge the profession taught in the school.

Important schemes.

The Government have ordered the following schemes recently.

(1) the grant to criminal lunatics in the Mental Jail Cuddalore small luxuries like tobacco, snuff, betel nut beedies so that the lunatics might be brought to normal behaviour by the satisfaction of the craving for the luxuries.

(2) the appointment of a reserve deputy Jailor in all central jails for attending to the letters of prisoners and conducting their interviews.

(3) the increase of off-days for Jailors, Deputy Jailors Gate-keepers, Chief Head Warders and Reserve Head Warders, and

(4) the further revision of the pay of warders in May 47 as their pay which was revised in February.47 along with the general revision of the scales of pay of certain posts was inadequate. (The question of ~~ruther~~ further revising the pay of second grade warders to that of constables is separately under consideration.)

Sd. 12-3-48.

Home Department.

Release of prisoners on parole:

In July 1946, the Madras Presidency Non-official Jail Visitors Association; suggested that deserving prsoners may be released on parole so that they may attend important ceremonies or functions in their houses such as deaths, marriages, etc., The I.G. of prisons considered that the suggestions were worth trying and that the police authorities will have to be consulted. H.M.(Law) (Sri K. Bashyam) minuted that this was important and deserved special mention and that the experiment was one worth trying as a first instalment of reforms in jail administrations .

2. In August 1947, H.M.(Agri.) minuted as follows:

"Releasing prisoners on parole as a matter of general policy should be examined. My suggestion is:-

(1) Those who have finished 8 years in the case of lifers; and

(2) Those who have finished 2/3 of their term in the case of others, not below-

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may be released on parole for a term not exceeding 3 months, provided they have an absolutely good record in jail and the jail authorities recommend. This will help the maintenance of discipline in jail also. The views of the I.G. of Police DMs, and the D.G. of Prisons may be obtained. H.M.(Home) agreed with the suggestions.

3. The I.G. of prisons is generally in favour of release of deserving good conduct prisoners on parole. The I.G. of Police, however, considers that the proposal while desirable enough in theory is fraught with serious practical difficulties. The scheme in his opinion is one which will only be abused and cause the Police trouble and work. The burden of keeping watch on prisoners granted leave must inevitably fall on the Police from the time such prisoners leave the jail until they return to it again. The I.G. has stated that it is extremely doubtful whether the Police already inadequate as they are, can undertake this additional burden without detriment to normal Police work. Apart from this he says that the scheme will, following closely on the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act, lead to insecurity of person and property and the police will be faced with a grave situation in maintaining law and order. The I.G. requests that the objection may not be ignored as a conservative one, but that the present unsettled conditions suggest that the intended scheme may await better days when normal and peaceful conditions prevail. He has suggested that if it is still considered necessary to push through the scheme, it may be tried for one year subject to certain conditions.

4. As regards the scheme suggested by H.M.(Agri) the D.Ms. South Kanara and Trichinopoly are against the proposal. The other D.Ms. accept the proposal. While the D.M., Kistna considers that no parole should be granted to prisoners convicted to less than 5 years, the D.M., Madura considers that it should not apply to lifers. The D.Ms. North Arcot, S.Arcot and Kurnool consider that habituals should be excluded. The D.Ms. North Arcot, Coimbatore, E.Godavari, Kurnool and Madura suggest that the period of parole should not exceed one month. The D.M., Ramnad and Tinnevelly have also stated that the suggestion may be tried for a period of 3 years and one year respectively. The I.G. of Prisons and the I.G. of Police accept the proposal but have suggested certain details in regard to the scheme.

5. When the file was circulated for orders, H.M.(Agri) made certain suggestions in regard to the scheme which is intended to soften the retributive aspect of punishment and has minuted that his suggestions and the C.P. and Berar act on the subject may be sent to the I.G. of Police, I.G. of Prisons and select D.Ms for remarks. The file is separately under consideration.

Sd

13-3-48.

266 (593) SRI N. VENKATASUBBIAH:- Rs.

PP.151-164 of the detailed Budget, Estimates.

To reduce the allotment of Rs.70,28,100 for jails by.. 100
(To discuss about Jail reforms)

271 (491) SRI A KAMESWARA RAO:-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 70,28,100 for Jails by 100
(To plead for better amenities to prisoners, etc.)

With reference to the cut motions above it is not known what reforms and amenities the Hon. Members intend to urge.

The Madras Presidency Non-Official Jail Visitors' Association and one Sri V.Venkatasubbiah of Nellore submitted proposals for the improvement of the conditions of prisoners and the grant of additional privileges to them. In G.O.No.3011 Home, dated 1-8-47 the following orders were issued on some of the suggestions made by them:-

(1) Classification of prisoners in two classes viz., Class I and Class II and the grant of privileges to them as set out in para 6 of sectional note on PP1(b) 1(c) ante.

(2) Flush out latrines should be constructed in Central Jails gradually as and when funds permit;

(3) Radios should be installed in Jail and in a few sub-jails funds for the propose being raised by appeal to the public and the D.P.A. Society;

(4) Prisoners should be given work suited to their taste or training or experience and they should be hired out for Government works under proper escort;

(5) Small industries like paper-making, making of covers and envelopes, coir-making etc., should be started in jails where there are short term prisoners.

The following proposals which involve additional cost to Government were placed before the ~~S.F.C.~~ S.F.C.

(1) replacement of iron cooking vessels in jails by brass vessels tinned inside;

(2) supply of oil at 1 oz. per prisoner once a fortnight for the purpose of bath;

(3) supply of one cake of soap a month to each prisoner at Rs. 0-3-6 each.

(4) supply of newspaper (the Hindu) to the Jail School, and

(5) purchase of all articles required by jails from co-operative societies ~~shop~~ instead of from contractors.

The S.F.C. has not accepted proposal (1) above. It has agreed to the supply of one ounce of oil per prisoner per month. It has not agreed to the supply of soap, but has recommended the supply of soapnut powder, or 'Boonthikai' or 'Illuppa Punnakku to prisoners. It has agreed to the

~~P.T.O.~~ Cont.

~~the~~ supply of newspapers in regional languages upto a limit of Rs.20/- a month or each central Jail. The Committee has not yet considered the question of purchase of ration articles from co-operative societies.

of social work

The following suggestions made by the Provincial Conference are separately under consideration:-

(1) that the running of the Creche in the Presidency Jail for Women Vellore should be given to voluntary organisations,

(2) that better type of warders who are specially trained should be recruited in future,

(3) that more attention should be paid to the personal cleanliness and hygiene of the Prisoners,

(4) that discharged prisoners should be given better treatment, and

(5) that persons who are interested in prison reform work should be appointed as non-official visitors to jails.

Sd . . . . .

13-3-48

268 (93) SRI P.VENKATESWARLU:-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 70.28,100 for jails by.... 100

(To discuss the treatment of prisoners in general and political prisoners in particular.)

270 (276) SRI A. S. SAHAJANANDA:-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 70,28,100 for Jails by... 100

(To point out the grievances of prisoners in jails.)

With reference to the cut motions above it is not known what the Hon'ble Members want to urge. Prisoners (ordinary) are now divided into two classes, viz. Class I and Class II. Political prisoners are classified as special class prisoners. The present policy in regard to their privileges and treatment is given in para 6 of the note on pp.1(b)-1(d) above. Grievances of prisonerss if any can be represented to the Jail visitors both non-official and official and the members of the Legislative Assembly and Council who have been appointed as special visitors to the jails in their respective constituencies.

The only representation that was received in this connection was that communist prisoners should be treated as special class prisoners . But prisoners are eligible for classification as special class prisoners only if they are convicted of an offence in connection with any movement declared to be a political movement by the Government so long as such a declaration is inforce. As no movement has been declared by the Government to be a political movement, the question of granting special class to communist prisoners did not arise.

Sd . . . . .

13-3-48.

269 (238) SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A.F.IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 70,28,100 for Jails by 10

(To discuss about the treatment of convicts, their education in the jail and freedom of worship, etc.,)

Treatment of convicts.

As regards the treatment of the convicts, it is not clear what aspect the Hon. Member wants to urge. The general policy in regard to treatment and privileges is given in the note on pp.1-1(e) ante.

EDUCATION.

Educational facilities are provided in each jail for such of the prisoners as are capable of being benefitted by them. There is an elementary school in each jail. Every jail is provided with a library. The total number of books in the jails is about 13,000. Books are purchased and the libraries are enlarged every year. Periodicals are now allowed to all prisoners at Government cost. Class I and special class prisoners are allowed to purchase books newspapers and periodicals at their own cost. The question of supplying newspapers in the regional languages to all prisoners at Government cost is separately under consideration.

FREEDOM OF WORSHIP.

In jails no undue interference with religion or caste prejudices is permitted. Prisoners are allowed to wear their religious symbols such as the sacred threads etc., and can renew them if necessary and are permitted to perform their devotions in a quiet and orderly manner without undue interference with jail routine and discipline. Water for ablution and a mat are provided in cells or wards where Muhammadan prisoners are confined. They are permitted to say their prayers individually 4 times a day and in the month of Ramzan are permitted to eat food kept over night according to the custom if they desire it. They are allowed a recess of 2 hours to say their prayers on Fridays and on the three Muhammadan festivals days, viz. Bakrid, Meeladi Nabi and Shaba-Barat if those days do not happen to be Fridays or holidays. Sikh prisoners are permitted to wear pagri, kach (short drawers) to reach to their knees and a minature ke kirpan (dagger) made of steel, one inch in length and to retain their religious symbols, viz. (1) the kes (long hair), (2) Kanga (comb) and (3) Kara (iron bangle). Prisoners are also allowed to keep a religious fast if in the opinion of the medical officer they are in a fit state of health.

No prisoner other than a jewish prisoner is required to perform any labour other than such as may be necessary for the conduct of the internal management and domestic economy of the jail on Sundays, Christmas day, Good Friday, King's Birthday, the last of the Ramzan, Pongal (or in the case of the Malabar coast, Onam), Deepavali, Ayudha Puja, Mahasivarathri, Bakrid and New Year's day.

Sd. . . . . .

13-3-48.

272 (650) SRI P.KANDASWAMI PILLAI:-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 70,28,100 for Jails By... ... .. Re. 100

(To discuss about the initial salary of the Superintendents of Jails and the need for giving more facilites to the prisoners to improve their moral standard.)

Initial salary of Superintendent.

Superintendents are drawing pay in the scale of Rs.220-30/2-310-40/2-350-50/2-550-75/2-850. The I.G. has proposed that the initial pay may be raised to Rs.300/- The proposal is separately under consideration.

Facilities for improving moral standard of prisoners.

It is not known what facilities Hon'ble the member intends that the prisoners should be given to improve their moral standard. Religious and moral lectures are allowed to all convicts on condition that no proselytizing is carried out in the cloak of religious and moral instruction and that the lecturers should confine their attention to the prisoners of their own faith. The jail libraries contain religious and moral books.

273 (729) SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 70,28,100 for Jails by... .. .. Re. 100

(To refer to conditions in jails, treatment of prisoners, the need for reformative measures and the position of warders.)

Conditions in jails, treatment and reformative measures:

It is not known what particular aspect or aspects the Hon'ble the member intends to urge. The gnee general policy in regard to these matters is given in the note on pp.1-1(e) ante.

Warders position:

Warders in jails are entitled for rent free quarters as in the case of police constables. I[st] grade warders draw pay in the scale of Rs.35-1-40 (E.B)-1-45. The II[nd] grade warders were placed on a scale of Rs.20-26 when the salaries of Government servant were revised in Feby.1947. This was subsequently revised in May 1947 to 25-½A-35-1-40. As the police constables are now on a scale of 30-½-(A)-40, the warders represented that they should be treated on a par with police constables. The question of revising the pay of II grade warders further to that allowed to police constables is under consideration.

Sd. . . . . .

13. 3. 48.

274 (547) BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:-

To reduce the allotment of Rs.70,28,100 for Jails by... ... ... Rs. 150

(To invite attention to the need for amending the Madras Children Act.)

Office note.

The object of the M.L.A. in giving notice of the cut motion is to invite the attention of the Government to the need "for amending the Madras Children Act." The M.L.A. has not indicated in what respects the Act requires amendment. In this connection, it may be noted that the Government have already under consideration certain proposals to amend the children Act to provide for punishment to persons found ill-treating children, allowing children to beg etc. The Adviser in Child Psychology has separately submitted a draft of new Children Bill which has been prepared by him in consultation with the C.I. of certified Schools. The draft is under scrutiny.

2. In this connection, it may also be noted that Mrs. Clubwalla, M.L.C. has given notice of her intention to move for leave to introduce in the Legislative Council, a Bill to amend the Madras Children Act in certain respects. It has been decided that the mover should be induced to withdraw the Bill, after explaining what the Government have already done and intend to do to check and control juvenile delinquency and that if she persisted, the Bill should be opposed. Mrs. Clubwalla is being addressed into the matter separately.

Sd 31-3-48

Home Department.

Demands for supplementary grants for 1948-49.

DEMAND NO.XIII.

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU, M.L.A.

To reduce the allotment of Rs.6,62,000 for Jails by Rs.100/-

(To discuss about the diet supplied to prisoners in Central Jails and sub-jails.)

Prisoners in jails and sub-jails are issued diet in accordance with the scales prescribed in rule 347 of the rules in the M.P.& R.Manual Vol.II and rule 84 of the rules in the Madras Sub Jail Manual respectively. These scales in respect of rice, millet and bread, however, have been revised from time to time so as to be in accordance with the ration issued to the public. It was last revised in G.O.Ms.No.3745, Home, dated 4-10-47. In view of the abolition of rationing in the rural areas throught the Presidency, and in the urban areas also of some districts, the question of restoring the original scale of diet prescribed in the rules referred to above or at least increasing the present scale of diet in respect of these items is being considered separately in consultation with the Food Department.

The file may be circulated to H.M.(Agr).

Sd. . . . .

31-3-48.

Note file

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Please see the Fin. Dept.'s note on P.1 ante. This section is concerned with demand XIII Jails at p.5 ante and the demand will be moved by H.M.(Agr). May be circulated to H.M.(Agr) for orders whether a note should be prepared on the existing policy underlying the demand with ref. to the Fin.Dept. note at p.1 ante. yes please

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Sd.. 2-3-48

Printed notice of cut motions in the Budget Demand under XIII a.Jails and Convict Settlements has been received for the discussion of the following:-

(1) to discuss policy from B.Pocker Sahib Bahadur and 10 other M.L.As.,

(2) to discuss about Jail administration from Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur,

(3) to discuss about the need for reform of prisons with a view to make them less costly and more useful from Sri K.Koti Reddy

(4) to discuss about Jail reforms from Sri N. Venkatasubbiah,

(5) to plead for better amenities to prisoners from Sri A.Kameswara Rao,

(6) to discuss about the treatment of prisoners in general and political prisoners in particular from Sri P.Venkateswarlu,

(7) to point out the grievances of prisoners in jails from Sri A.A. Sahajananda,

(8) to discuss about the treatment of convicts, their education in the jail and freedom of worship, etc. from Sinna Kaziar Haji Moulvi S.A.F.Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur,

(9) to discuss about the initial salary of the Supdts. of Jails and the need for giving more facilities to the prisoners to improve their moral standard from Sri. P.Kandaswami Pillai,

(10) to refer to the conditions in jails, treatment of prisoners, the need for reformative measures and the position of warders from Sri G.Rajamannar Chetty, and

(11) to invite attention to the need for amending the Madras Children Act from Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin.

The cut motions have been dealt with in the sectional notes below. For a note on the general policy underlying the demand desired by H.M.(Agr.), please see the notes at pp.1-1(h) of the sectional notes. The file may be circulated to H.M.(Agr).

Sd.

31.3.48

Demand XIII-JAILS.

Mr.SPEAKER: - The question is -

'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 6,62,000 under Demand XIII - Jails'.

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

Please see the extracts from the printed proceedings of the Legislative Assembly relating to demand XIII Jails above. No action is necessary on these papers. They may be recorded.

G.O.Ms.No.2641. Dated 12-7-48.

Jails-Legislative Assembly
Budget Notes for 1948-49--.
Papers Recorded.

True copy

Superintendent,
Madras Record Office.

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